hose who formerly favoured him their custom, may be assured that y exertion will be made, and his y satisfied, and he invites those lave here witnessed his desire to give him a call, confident that er do so once, they will repeat the whenever opportunity offers. he Best Liquors, and fare of every

Sarah, Judy, and Flora taken as the property of John Wand will be sold to salls and Wicholas Brewer, aurilion Gibson, use of Sath Sweets Land

so a debt due, Henry Darmill to use of Joseph Daley, for the mr. Nicholas J. Watkyns. Sele is mence at 12 o'clock for cail.

Benj. Guiller, Sele.

Jan. 12 A. Conn.

FOR SALE

To any person residing out of a

A NEGRO MAN

About twenty-sight years of are a excellent plantation hand. Apply

this office. All persons are forware

dealing in any manner with mythe

without an order from me, as the will be prosecuted with the utmost

gour of Biaw.

Edward H. Stenert.

Jan. 19

ANNAPOLIS COACH.

A Close Coach

Commenced running on Monday

from our office, next door to Barmer for Annapolis, and will continued

the winter. Leaving our office my

Monday, Wednesday & Friday me ing, at ten o'clock A. M. Heums —Leave Daley's Central Taven,

ing at Mrs. Robinson's Bout House every Tuesday, Thursday

Fare and allowance of begin

Stockton & Slokes

same as in Mail Line. All begree parcels, &c. to be at the owners me

Seats may beaten at Daley's

TO BE RENTED,

For a term of Years.

The premises occupied by me inth

city of Annapolis, consisting of a kg

dwelling house, coach houses, still

wood houses, a spacious garden u three inclosed lots of land for pists or culture; with several other com-

As the establishment is on a ky

scale, it is capable of accommodate numerous family, and of allowings ral parts of the premises to be real by which the original rent may be

duced to a small consideration.

and rented separately.

Should no individual offer for whole premises, they will be dire

Charles Carroll of Trollie.

Notice to Travellers

SETH SWEETSER

Has erected a commodified house, stables and sheds, which warm and coinfortable, trith good fiver, Hay, Oats and Liquors, and Middle Ferry, on the road leading Annapolis to Baltimore, and hat at considerable expense in degrand improving his Ferry, with and improving his Ferry, with the considerable Machine of Gen Right so that there is no detention in many contracts.

so that there is no detention in me ing at any time, the road is as good

Forry. It being kept by the propt tor, every attention will be paid to

N. B. Also he keeps constituty

GROCERIES.

He rams his thanks to his commerce, and the public generally for its liberal entering general in the year.

Jan. 18 18632

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office !

Declarations on Promissory Notes, hills of exchange against first first, second, and third Endopses

assumpsit generally.
Debt on Bond and Single BUL,
Common Bonds,
Anneal do.

Appeal do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

commodate Travellers.

hand an assortment of

the others, and two miles nearer, hand boards to direct Travellers to

Mrs. Robinson's 3

Saturday, at ten o'clock A. M.

state of Maryland,

A A. Count

that can be procured, shall be ed to his customers, and the greatttention paid to, and care taken of horses. He therefore solicits pubatronage.

ate of Maryland, Sc. Calvert County, Orphans Court,

November, 12, 1620, application of Joseph J. Hellen, inistrator of John J. Hellen, late alvert county, deceased, it is orderat he give the notice required by for creditors to exhibit their claims est the said deceased, and that the be published once in each week, he space of six successive weeks. e Maryland Gazette, and Mary Republican, of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

## NOTICE.

Il persons having claims against estate of John J. Hellen, late co ert county, deceased, are heroby ied to exhibit the same to the suber, on or before the 18th day of 1821, legally authenticated, they otherwise be deprived of all benerom said estate. All persons in ed are requested to make payment

Joseph J. Hellen, Adm'r.

implements of Husbandry.

have on hand and intend keeping nstant supply of the following Im

nents, to wit: different sizes of Ploughs, made of best materials and workmanship. on the plan most approved of ir navlvania, having no cast iron a t them except the mouldboard, and part of the wrought iron easily re

nout the trouble of taking the plot im—price from 16 to 176, sizes of the Cary Plough, made in bstantial manner, and I will insure n to run as well as any that has

n received from Connecticut, and he same prices of Bennett's Patent Drills, well wn in Scotland, England, and some

I will also rept a valuable farms tant about two miles from the he Eastern states, as a very valua containing nearly 800 acres of clar land, under good inclosures: The machine to sow clover, turnips, and er grass seeds. By the regularity are on the premises, good accommo sowing one fourth of the seed tions for farming purposes. The is is well adapted to Tobacco, Clorer, in labour may be saved and no stopon account of high winds-price small grain. Possession will be got at any time after the month of lat For further particulars, apply to me Annapolis, or to, Richard Caton, 5

Patent Drill Machine, which opens mellow ground, and drops corn, ns, peas, turnips, and most kinds of len seeds any distance apart requir -price \$15.

Patent Hillside Plough, which will ery valuable in ploughing on hill s, as it is so constructed as in going coming it will always turn the ows down hill by altering the share mouldboard at each end, which can lone in about ten seconds, and by means avoid the loss of time in re. ning empty-price 20 to 25 \$. Double Mouldboard Plough, of small

suited for striking out the ground tobacco hills, cultivating the same vegetables, opening water furrows,

Machine for Shelling Corn, which simplicity of construction, durabiliand quickness of despatch, surpas-any thing of the kind yet invented, me man and hoy can shell 15 to 20 hels per hour-price 23 to 256. expect to have a Machine finished few days that will sow plaster, or

ster and clover seed mixed, with at regularity, of which due notice be given. The following articles will be made

Drill to drill whest; a Machine ed the Hay Maker; Hinge Harrows; ltivators; Scofflers and Hay Rakes Any orders directed to me will be mptly attended to, and thankfully mowledged by,

Robert- Sinclair. pposite Ellicou's Wharf, Baltimore, mo: 18 021.

N. B. The Gresaid Implements will kept for sale by Josefn' Sands, of

## MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLI

VOL. LXXIX.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1821.

Car se PAINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, HURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

ice-Three Dollars per Annum.

Legislature of New Fork. OVERNOR'S MESSAGE. THE HONOURABLE THE ASSEMBLY.

he resolution of your hououranouse, of the 16th of November. ive to an intimation in my ch, at the opening of the sessihas been respectfully consider. nd duly appreciated—and I shall communicate to you, agreeably our request, the evidence in my ession relative to the improper ference of the officers of the al government in the local con-

of this state. trat many of the officers of the ed States have for a number of a ted very improperly, by ining in the elections of this must be known to every man community who has had opmity for information, and whose is not steeled by prejudice ast election this influence was ested in such a variety of s, and in such a very exceptimanner, that I considered it ity to refer to it: And in perng this duty as a magistrate, n availing myself of a right sed by every citizen, to exais opinion of the conduct of men. I did not consider it sary that I should be providh documentary testimony, nor suppose that at an extraordi ession of the legislature, held special purpose, it would be d adviseable to deliberate on the matters indicated in my h. And I was confirmed in pression, so far as it respects abject, when I adverted to the tion of the senate then before proposing to adjourn on the day-and to a resolution of house passed on the 18th day

. I must be permitted to state, henever I am called on for ation, by any branch of the ture, in a proper manner and oper case, I shall always atthe request with pleasure; shall reserve to myself suffiime to prepare a satisfactory And the universal undern, that if the information reis afforded in time for full ive deliberation and decisiexception ought to be taken. nimadverting on the obtrusicase for the salutary everwhich has been recently in neral investigation which has made, will have a beneficial

cy, even if it be not followed measure of punishment. which must be necessarily ened to the executive government union, the constitution of the d States has wisely declared no senator or representative during the time for which he elected, be appointed to any office under the authority, of Inited States, which shall have created of the emploments cof shall have been effereased ng such timet and not person ing any office didder the United to, shall be a member of either e during his continhance in ofntative on herdon holding an of trust of profit under the or of president and vice presi " The object of these provisie to preserve the independence | under his administration this aye.

tions between the general and state | cal superior, and that he was in- of the removal of Alpheus Dosy administration, and I can truly destructed to act accordingly. In from the post-office at Sandy Holls clare that no act of hostility has been in any shape manifested or en couraged on the part of the authorities of this state. The documents which I have now the honour to transmit to you, do not extend beyond the last general election and the agitations preceding and accompanying it. At the United States, who have behaved so reprehensibly, bught to have conducted themselves with the greatest delicacy; when a legislature was

very period when the officers of the to be chosen that was to appoint the electors of President: and when the second officer of the United States was a candidate for the office of governor, all the influence of their offices was put in requisition and brought into activity Although deprived of the right of being chos n, yet if in the exercise of the ed by the power of office to influence election, what security have the people for a pure legislature, for an independent congress or for an in corrupt college of electors. On this occasion I take a pleasure in stating, that notwithstanding the practices complained of were marked with signal impropriety in the general operations of the navy-yard, in King's county, yet I do not know ever under the United States should of a single instance wherein a naval officer who distinguished himself during the late war; has conducted himself improperly. The officers o the army stationed in this state have furnished, generally speaking no ground of complaint. And the custom-house officers, on the lakes; so far as I can learn, have behaved in an unexceptionable manner in exer cising the rights of suffrage, they have I believe generally abstained Even in the government of Great from bringing any official influence in any shape to bear upon the controversy.

The navy yard is situate in Brook:yn, King's county, and contains about 40 acres. Large sums of money have been expended there in building and repairing ships of war, and an extensive establishment is maintained in that place. is in a state of partial disfranchise- The documents herewith transmitted will show that under the princi in the state legislature or in the pal direction of Mr. Decatur, the naval storekeeper, the blacksmiths, caulkers, carpenters, laborers, and other persons in the public employ at the navy yard, were brought up to vote-that he was assisted in his operations by other officers of that establishment-and that improper attempts were made in a variety of shapes to operate on the electors. The whole presents a scene of uncutive patronage, and it intends that | due influence and extraneous intrujudge of the county of Kings, pla-

ces the credibility of the witnesses beyond doubt. The patronage of the custom house in N. w. York is immense. There are no printed documents which disclose the number and compensation of the officers employed in that establishment, as the resolution of congress of 27th April, 1816, directing a compilation and printing of a register once in every two years, of the officers of the United States has not been complied with in respect to the subordinate officers of the customs of New York, I can therefore only state as a matter of estimate, that the patronage of that establishment approximates to 200,000 dollars annually. The surveyor of the port Mr. Joseph G. Swift, has the im mediate direction of inspectors and other subordinate, officers of the customs: and although he has not the power of displacement, yet they are in such a state of dependence, that their personal comfort must directly and their official existence indirectly depend on high volition. In order that there might be no doubt of his determination to interfere in the state reatitimes, to cause the removal of election, he reported, as a member poat-masters friendly to the state of a committee to a public meeting in King's county, the resolution

pursuance of this example the two inspectors of the customs at Staten Island, interfered in the most improper manner in the election-the papers marked O. B. Q. R. S. T. will establish this charge and the certificate marked U. given by the first judge of Richmond county, goes to prove the unquestionable good character of the witnesses. The papers marked V. & W. will also shew, the conduct of some of the inspectors in the city of New. York. In such an immense population it is difficult to trace the course of individuals particularly, out it is believed that the few friendly officers of the customs were intimidated into entire neutrality; and that the mass of the influence of that institution was made to exhibit a hostile attitude to the state aministration. The law regulating the compensation of the inspectors of the customs authorises the allowance of three dollars a day, for the days that they are actually employed. These documents prove that seven of those officers were employed in electioneering: and I presume it will not be denied that each individual received three doilars a day from the public trea-

sury when so engaged. The resolution marked WV. of the citizens of Buffalo, complains of the undue interierence of officers of the general government in that quarter. The chairman of that meeting, Mr. John E. Marshall informs me. That this resolution was intended to be a censure upon the general political conduct of those persons residing in Niagara county who are attached to the commission for establishing the boundary line between the United States, and Canada. It is very notorious that those men, and all their dependants, have for two years been actively and zealously engaged in opposition to the state administration-At the last spring election they were peculiarly industrious, some of them frequently declaring that they were determined to revolutionize the county and state." The direct compensation of these officers amounts to nearly 12,000 dollars a year, and their expences are be-

lieved to be very considerable.

The conduct of the judge of the

U. States of the northern district of this state, is daily before the eyes of the legislature. The marshals have acted in co-incidence with the general current of extraneous influence, and in their selections of deputies to take the census, they have, as far as I can learn, studiously excluded all those applicants that were friendly to the state adtificate marked M from the first glanced at in the paper marked Xand that of Mr. Jacob Southerland, the other district attorney, and nephew of the secretary of the navy, is mentioned in the paper marked Y. It will give me pleasure to find that there is error in some of these imputations; but of their officious and improper interference, generally speaking, there can be no doubt. There are three newspapers employed by the government for publishing the laws of the Union in this state, and these consisted of the Argus, National Advocate, and Ontario Messenger, until within a few weeks, when the business was taken from the last paper, and committed to the Times, in Batavia, a gazette of recent date, of comparatively limited circulation, and

hostile to the state administration. There are, I believe, 674 postmasters in this state, and I should estimate the aggregate patronage of the department in the state at large, at 100,000 dols. annually .-During the able and impartial administration of the predecessor of the present post-master general, these offices were conferred with aut any reference to state politics. Attempts have been made, at diffeadministration, and I amsorry to say that in several instances they have marked N. When the situation, succeeded. The papers marked Z. The removal of a few dirlinguished connexion, and political principles will exhibit the case of Mr. Here- post-masters would serve as a many

the public, I entertained every wish doubt, but that he had previously of post-master at Manfins. The to promote the most amicable rela. | ascertained the sense of his politi | papers marked AA. are an expose This removal, it appears, was effected through the instrumentality, of Mr. Roger Skinner, who resided in the same village. Mr. Doty, who has since died, had incurred the resentment of Mr. Skinner for his supis port of the state administration, and he was accordingly marked out for a victim, and in December, 1818, his removal was solicited by Mr. Skinner, in the city of Washington. To effect this purpose, it would appear, that the good offices of Mr. Henry Meigs were employed to operate on his uncle, the post-master. general. It appears that the post master general had determined to make the removal on Mr. Skinner's representation alone. The petition was signed by violent partizans, and the reasons assigned in it were only ostensible. And there is this singular circumstance attending this transaction-The papers directing the displacement, were enclosed to Mr. Stinner; and it was not, it appears, in his estimation, a sufficient nunishment to effect the removal of a good citizen and faithful officer, under false pretensions, but his humiliation must be witnessed by his political adversaries, who were apprised of the event, and were called in to exult over his fall. The papers marked BB, will show the removal of the post-master at Caldwell. This was also principally accomplished thro' the agency of Mr. Skinner, and upon the same grounds of party excitement. His letter to the post-master general, on this subject, could not be found. The paper marked CC. refers to the removal of Mr. Brown, the post-master at Hartford, in Washington county, which was also the result of the same spirit. In March, 1819, Mr. Jacob Van Ness was removed from the office of clerk of the county of Dutchess; and Mr. Peter R. Livingston, a senator from the southern district, publicly declared, as I am credibly informed, that the then post-master at Poughkeensie should be removed from office, and Mr. Van Ness appointed in his place. This event actually took place, and indicate an understanding and co-operation between a department, at least, at Washington and a political party in this state.

Although these measures were unequivocal in demonstration, and reprehensible in character, yet they were not deemed sufficiently energetic for the crisis. And, accordingly, on the 4th of April, 1820, twenty-one days before the general election, Mr. Martin Van Buren, chairman of the meeting which nominated Mr. Tompkins for governour, addressed the following letter to Mr. Henry Meigs, the nephew, ferings, owing to the rascality of deputy postmasters, is intolerable, and cries aloud for relief. We find it absolutely impossible to penetrate the interior with our papers, and unless we can attain them by two or three prompt removals, there is no limiting the injurious consequences that may result from it; let me therefore entreat the post-master general to do an act of justice, and render us a partial service, by the removal of Holt, of Herkimer, and the appointment of Jabez Fox, Esq. Also, of Howell, of Bath, and the appointment of an excellent friend, W. B. Rochester, Esq. a young man of the first respectability and worth in the state, and the removal of Smith, at Little Falls, and the appointment of Holl ster, and the removal of Chamberlain, in Oxford, and the appointment of Lot Clark, Ein. I am in extreme haste, and can therefore add no more. Use the enclosed papers according to your discretion, and if any thing is done, let it be quickly done, and you may rely upon it, much good will result from it. Your, affectionately, M. Van Hillen. April 4. 1820. The hone Henry Meigs."
The ostensibly object of this letter is the displacement of the postensible of the letter. practices, butthe real design twee to subserve the purposes in harry

the ejectoral colleges and to main- probated, would be no longer tole- of this officer of the United States, kigh L.-Granger, who, in the spring tain the purity of republican gov- rated. In discharging this dety to are considered, there can be no of 1819, was removed from the office ernment. The same salutary provisions for analogous beneficial objects have been extended to the state egislatures, and all the state constitutions formed since the proposal of the national constitution in 1787, declare in substance that no member of congress, or officer of the United States shall have a seat in the state legislature. There are in

the admission of truth: At

vember, for adjourning on the Under these circumstances, ight proper to delay this comation until the present sessi

And when I make this obserg, in parliamentary practice

s of this state, I was desinot without hopes, that the al legislature would consider its high authorities. In the d into the conduct of one of partments of the national adration, some of the abuses will be developed in this mesmay be deemed a fit subject for ance; and I am persuaded that

some constitutions variations in the provisions, but they all embrace in a greater or less degree the spirit of the excluding principle. In those states which had adopted constitutions before the establishment of a national government, here is of course no constitutional prohibition -but it is understood that in such case statutes have been passed to the same effect. Virginia whose constitution was formed in 1776. has a very comprehensive law on the subject. Pennsylvania, in addition to a constitutional restricti on, has a statute which prohibits officers of the United States from acting as judges, inspectors of clerks | right of choosing, they are permittof state elections. The constitution of this state was formed in 1777, and although no statute has been passed on this subject, yet by a concurrent resolution of March 1790 it was resolved as the sense of the legislature, that it is incompatible (according to the constitution of this state and of the United States.) that a member of congress or other person holding any office whatsobe a member of the senate or assembly of this state during his continuance in congress, or in such office: and that whenever a member of the legislature shall be elected or ap pointed a member of congress, or to any office whatever under the United States and shall accept of such office or appointment, it is hereby surther resolved, that his seat in the legislature ought to be vacated. Britain, officers of the excise and customs, and clerks or deputies in the treasury navy, victualling and admiralty offices, and a long list of other dependents on the crown, are interdicted from being elected or sitting as members of the house of commons.

Every officer of the United States

ment. He cannot set in congress

electoral colleges-In the view of the constitution, he is an object of jealousy; he can however at any time be restored to all the franchis es of a citizen by abdicating his office. Our government is founded on the representative system; it protects the purity and independence of the representative; it erects a barrier against the inroads of exeextraneous influence in the the constituent body should be free sion revolting to every friend of res of this state, I was desi- from the operation of the same in- publican government. The papers ministration.—The conduct of Mr. farresting the progress of a fluence. In reserving to the natievil. by, attracting the public onal officer his elective franchise it tablish the charge beyond the post trict attornies, and nephew of the before alluded to, of the post master ion to its predominance. And was undoubtedly contemplated that sibility of refutation, and the cer- President of the United States, is general—"My dear sir—Our sufit should be exercised in the genuine spirit of republicanism; that the suff rages of the citizen should not be biased by the emoluments and honours of the officer, and that he should not carry into the elections, any of the influence derived from his official station; and I trust that it will be universally admitted, that the national government ought not to confer or withhold offices with a view of creating influence in state politics. It is well known that in this state, the national administration has for some years selected in. almost every case of any importance, its officers in opposition to the state administration, and this undoubtedly operates as an encouragement to organized and disciplined hostility. It is a virtual instruction to its offi-Ger to oppose, and it is an invitation to all who are desirous of the pafronage of the general government, to embark in the opposition. The interference of the officers of the general government in state politics n 1798, was at that period a subject of general and well founded complaint: in the interval between my first election and entrance into of fice, I took the liberty of apprising Mr. Monroe, the President of the United States, of the obtrusive in-

national legislature and of tem so justly and so generally fe-

termeddling of the officers of the

general government in our state

polities and of my earnest hope that